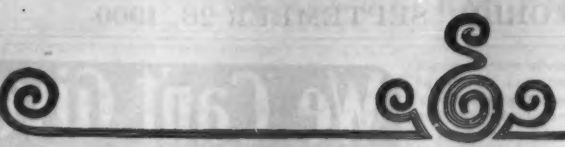


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SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

RURAL
WORLD



COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE HORTICULTURE HORSES CATTLE SHEEP SWINE ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1848

Established 1848.

ST. LOUIS, MO., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1900.

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COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

NORMAN J. COLMAN, Editor.
LEVI CHUBBUCK, Editor.

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Letters should be addressed to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, 721 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo. Advertising rates furnished on application. Advertisers will find the RURAL WORLD one of the best advertising mediums of its class in the United States.

The Great St. Louis Fair, October 1-6. "Put agriculture on a higher plane," a valued correspondent says, would make a No. 1 motto for a farm paper. It is the RURAL WORLD'S motto.

"Let the farmers exalt their own occupation," says Governor L. M. Shaw, of Iowa. "It is honorable. There is nothing dishonorable in hard work. There is no aristocracy except the aristocracy of industry."

SOME GOOD SUGGESTIONS.

We commend Mr. C. A. Bird's suggestions under the head, "Begin in Time," to our readers. That contained in the head line alone would, if assented to and acted upon by all who read the RURAL WORLD, be ample warrant for the 32 years' existence of this paper.

Then that scrap book suggestion, who does not see its value. Not only is the classification thus collected together and, by classifying, made more available and valuable, but by having the scrap book in mind more careful reading will be done and the judgment will be brought into greater use in order that only good selections for clippings shall be made. We are thoroughly convinced that, given two farmers on an equality in all respects save that one reads his farm paper "with a soft pencil in hand" and scrap book in mind, while the other does not, the former will be much the more successful as a farmer.

And let us not forget Mr. Bird's closing admonition. We are proud of the fact that there is more of that spirit of mutual helpfulness among farmers than exists in other walks in life—more neighborliness. It is a good spirit to cultivate. Let us do so.

A FATHER WANTS ADVICE.

Referring to Mr. B. Hamlin's communication on this page, every true father is desirous of assisting his children to begin life with more of a start than he had himself, and to this end frequently makes great sacrifices. This ambition is laudable and praiseworthy, but a boy who is carried by his parents too long is not always the prosperous son. It is a very delicate matter to advise even most intimate friends, where all the conditions are fully known as to the disposing of property and the incurring of debt to advance the interests of the boys; but to advise an entire stranger is more difficult.

The sacrificing of a farm home already established and nearly paid for just to secure more working capital for the boys places the responsibility many times all on the father. And a boy will never make the prosperous business man unless he learns self-reliance and rustles for himself.

Then, too, while it betokens a good father to be solicitous for his son's welfare, what of the mother? She has done much for her boys; should she be asked to give up her home for a new one with the added burden of more debt? All these are phases of the problem that should be carefully considered before making changes for what may seem promising, when a good thing is already in hand.

But Mr. Hamlin would, we are sure, be grateful to RURAL WORLD readers for suggestions. Many have doubtless been confronted with similar problems and are in a position to advise from experience. What provision should farmer parents make for the future of their children?

TOO MUCH.

That the farm is a big place is very evident when many things are demanding attention, and the fact is made plain that something must be neglected. The secret of many a farmer's success lies in his ability to plan and outline just the amount of farming that it is within his power to do well. It is much easier to plan a large amount of work than to accomplish what has been planned. Many a young, energetic farmer outlines for himself a year's work that will take three years to properly accomplish. Early and late hours are kept, much labor and time are spent "going over" the crops. Results are not satisfactory, crops suffering for attention anyway, and the young man becomes discouraged. He reasons that he has worked hard and therefore he ought to prosper. This young man has to learn that work that will take three years to properly accomplish, in fact, much hard work on many a farm is a complete loss, because it was directed over too large an area. The same time and effort spent in "going over" the large

SPECIAL OFFER.

While the regular subscription price for the RURAL WORLD will remain at one dollar per year, yet, in order to more than double our present circulation for the year 1900 we have determined for a brief period to allow all of our present subscribers to renew their subscriptions by sending the name of a NEW subscriber with their own for one dollar—thus getting two papers for one year for only one dollar. In all cases, however, the additional name or names must be new subscribers. Renewals will not be received at fifty cents, except when accompanied by a new subscriber. Two NEW subscribers at the same time, however, will be received for one year for one dollar. New subscribers can also send additional new subscribers on the same terms. This is below the actual cost of the paper. But so anxious are we to have the RURAL WORLD enter tens of thousands of new homes that we are willing to make this low offer. We know the RURAL WORLD is doing a grand work in uplifting the farmer, and we are more than anxious that its benefits shall be extended to the widest limits, hence this special offer. We hope to have 100,000 subscribers on our list for 1900.

area, the many trees, or the acres and acres of berries, if confined to less acres or trees, would have paid.

Nothing is so disheartening as to labor hard for days, with not even the satisfaction of having a neat, attractive farm, that at least affords a comfortable living. This phase of farm economics must have the most careful attention. To restrict one's self is a difficult task for the average farmer, for it does seem reasonable that if one acre will pay well, two acres ought to bring double the income.

If the farm is run down and is depressing because the land is deteriorating and outbuildings are tumbled down and fences are all out of repair, and crops are not profitable; it might be a paying question to ask, Am I attempting too much for paying results? If business-like investigation shows that less farming would be more profitable have the force of character and the nerve to attempt less. Some neighbor may smile at small farming and talk knowingly about one-horse farmers, but when your farm shows the results of less attempted and more done; and you yourself don't go rushing along and make a living, but have time for a leisure drive with your wife and children and get some comfort out of life, the smile will not be one of ridicule, but of commendation. There are various ways in which the area cultivated may be restricted to the minimum for best results, and the individual farmer must adjust these to suit his own environment and conditions. This is a question worthy of much thought and careful consideration during the coming months of fall and winter, in preparation for the twentieth century's first crop season.

THE LABOR BUREAU'S SURPLUS SHIPMENT MAP.

The RURAL WORLD acknowledges receipt of State Labor Commissioner Thomas P. Rizzo's official map of Missouri, showing surplus commodities shipped from each county during 1899, together with other information of value. We have already commented on the data given on this map, basing our remarks on advance statements sent out from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and pointing out what appears to us to be grave inaccuracies. We are free to admit that probably the statistics of farm products are as accurate and complete as the facilities at the command of the Labor Bureau would admit of getting. But we claim, and for years have urged, that the state legislature should make special provision for the gathering of accurate and comprehensive agricultural statistics, and we decidedly question the wisdom of gathering and publishing statistics that are incomplete, glaringly inaccurate and misleading. To show that the statistics published by the Labor Bureau on this official map are incomplete it is only necessary to state that while the map shows only 62,757 gallons of milk to have been shipped by rail during the year 1899, four railroads actually brought into St. Louis from Missouri points during the year 1,000,576 gallons of milk, or 1,067,117 gallons more than the whole state is given credit for, and still shipments to Kansas City and all other points in the state unaccounted for.

A further proof of the inaccuracy, or rather misleading character, of these statistics is in the figures showing shipments of cattle. Take two counties, for illustration, Atchison and Audrain, which the State Auditor's report shows have about the same number of cattle assessed for taxes, yet while Audrain county, which is

a prominent cattle raising county, is credited by the Labor Bureau with having shipped last year 13,840 head of cattle, Atchison county has to her credit 33,578 head of cattle shipped—nearly 20,000 more than Audrain. How is this difference accounted for? Any one who is at all familiar with the agriculture of the state knows Atchison county feeds every year a large number of cattle that are shipped in from other counties and other states, feed a few months and then shipped out again. They are not produced in the county, are not taxed in the county, and even the corn that they eat may, to some extent, be shipped in. Yet the county gets credit for having shipped a much larger number of cattle than do other counties that actually produce more head.

Again, if one who has a knowledge of how the business of marketing poultry is now conducted in this state will examine the poultry figures by counties as presented on this map, he will readily understand that the very loud cackling which Mrs. Chickabiddy set up in the Labor Commissioner's office a few months ago and which is still echoing through the press of the state and country, is quite a bit louder than there is any warrant for. It is well known that a large proportion of the poultry and egg shipments are picked up at local points and shipped to centers like Clinton, Sedalia, Carrollton, Chillicothe and Mexico, and from there shipped in car load lots to consuming markets. The result is that the poultry and egg shipment figures are, to a large extent, duplicated and are, therefore, misleading. They have apparently misled the Labor Commissioner himself, for, as intimated, he has cackled a good deal through the press over the performance of the Missouri poultry raisers, as shown by his surplus shipment figures, which aggregate \$12,091,648.54, surpassing in value, it is claimed, that of all the horses, mules, sheep, oats, rye, grass seed, cane seed, castor beans, cotton, cotton seed, hay and straw shipped last year by \$50,000.

We repeat, if the state is to gather and publish such statistics, provision ought to be made for getting those that are accurate, and to that end the work should be in the hands of the Board of Agriculture, which may be expected to properly interpret conditions and facts, without which interpretation figures are often at least misleading.

STUDYING AGRICULTURE.

Editor RURAL WORLD: I consider the subject of agriculture of more material importance to the entire human family than any other. When we take into consideration the fact that all human life depends upon the products of the soil, it becomes a subject of great magnitude. How important, then, that every possible means should be used to promote and advance such an important subject. We should have the highest standard set for books on the subject, and they should be used in all our public schools, so that the rising generation would know the difference between a corn and a wheat field. Our fine colleges are to-day sending out graduates, armed and equipped with high-grade diplomas, who positively cannot distinguish the different cereals. This is a stigma on our boasted civilization.

When examined through a microscope there is nothing on earth, in my judgment, that can interest man like the subject of God's works, which is termed nature. Science, philosophy, chemistry, electricity, anatomy and physiology and all kindred subjects are right and proper, but they all sink into insignificance when compared with that subject on which all human life depends. How important, then, that such a subject should rank first in all our public schools.

There is another point on this subject which I wish to impress upon the minds of those who are engaged in this pursuit. All the professions, corporations and business concerns have their publications, such as the bankers' and insurance journals, lawyers' and doctors' magazines, etc. The various political parties, too, have their respective publications, and likewise the various religious denominations, all have their periodicals; also the various fraternal orders, all of which are well patronized. There are also many agricultural publications, but when we take into consideration the vast magnitude of the interest they represent they do not compare in number to other publications of minor importance; neither are they patronized as they should be, nor as others of less importance are. In my travels over the country I find many farmers taking no papers and without any means of information whatever, just moving along and eking out a miserable existence. Had these men, while yet young, received instruction in agriculture in the public schools, all would be different, and they would not thus be living in ignorance.

The RURAL WORLD ought to be in the household of each and every farmer and horticulturist in the United States. If this were so, and the exchange of ideas and experiences along agricultural lines, as published in its columns, carefully read, there would be a great change wrought in this country in a very short space of time. Yes, spread the light; agriculture should not linger in the rear, but be in advance of all other interests.

J. Y. POWELL,
Livingston Co., Mo.

WEEK BY WEEK.

Editor RURAL WORLD: A good way to compel flowers to retain their color is to dry them in the dark. Don't let them see the light until they are thoroughly dried.

THE GALVESTON STORM.—The weather man in Des Moines told me last week as I passed through the capital, that he knew the Galveston storm was coming while it was yet beyond San Domingo. He further said that the normal path of such storms would have taken it up the Atlantic coast. But by some unknown cause it was deflected up the Gulf to Galveston. It was passing through my P. O. town on Tuesday, Sept. 11. It was a heavy wind and was followed by a rain at night. On that day it went down the lakes, and on Wednesday, while we were talking, it was east of Boston. "Such knowledge," at present, "is too high for me." But it is a delightful hour that one can spend with men or women who do know.

MISS MURTFIELD'S BOOK.—This leads me to remark that Miss Mary E. Murtfeld sent me a work on entomology. To say that I am delighted with it is faint praise. To use a newspaper phrase, it filled with me a long-felt want. I do wish I knew half as much about insects as she does. I have read two or three times Wallace's "Malay Archipelago" and also Bates' "Eleven Years on the Amazon," and while they both talk a good deal about insects they are far from being satisfactory to the inquiring mind.

Now, I know nothing about the life history of the Devil's darning needle. If I have looked at it once, and also handled it, I have a hundred times. And I know now about as much as I did in the beginning. I grope and "feel after" the good Lord's wonders about me; often do I stumble and reach faulty conclusions, and no eye to pity or hand held out to assist.

I want it distinctly understood, however, that if the good Lord spares my life I'll know what is in my lady correspondent's book. Of that you may rest assured.

PUMPKINS are now ripe. I found pumpkin-pie on the table at supper. This pie is American. In my judgment it is, when well made, the best in the world.

MELONS—In addition to this blessing we have partaken of our own raising, the best melons I have tasted this year; melons sweet as Eden's apple or those which Heracles gathered in the garden of the Hesperides, even those by whom means Melanion won Atlanta. I am not trying in this to show off "a little learning," but merely striving to render a just meed of praise to our Iowa watermelons.

PEACHES.—This season we have had peaches raised about as 'The Bakhara varieties are just splendid. To enjoy one right from your own tree adds a joyous flavor. They are not picked while yet ripe, and therefore bitter. No, sir, they are genuinely ripe and have in them the sweetness of sun and mellow. And for these peaches I am abundantly thankful.

TIMOTHY SEED is \$15 a bushel. The cheap prices of late years discouraged farmers and there was so much cut as usual by quite a little.

CLOVER is about all but is rotting in the field preparatorily to being hauled. This seems to be an acceptable method of treating clover cut for seed. This is a great country for clover. In spring and fall the air is redolent with its sweet aroma. Enjoying this as I do to my charge a few days ago reminded me of the charming lines in Chaucer about spring:

"When that April with his showres swoote
The drouth of Marche hath perced to the roote
And bathed every veyn in swich liquor
Of which vertue engendred is the flour—
When Zephirus eek with his sweete breath,"

and so forth, and so onad libitum. I cannot say that I wish for much better poetry than this poet's, but I do wish he had been a little more particular in his spelling. I do not admire a poet who, in his quotation, there you will find three ways of spelling "sweet," at neither one correct, I.e., "swoote, swete and swete." The English language was very accommodative in those days. Artesius Ward and the other bad spellers could have gotten several payntes in three-pennies from old Chaucer.

PREPARE FOR WINTER.—Now is the time to bring in the late plants and to dig potatoes. I have in my chrysanthemum in pots several days. There is hardly a prettier plant than large flowering, wild, purple aster. But make it splendidly comely pinch off the terminal buds early so as to make it branch low. Keep at it during the season and the first of August quit, and word for it, you will have a wild plant which will be a wonder to you and to others. I have a Black-eyed Susan which I treated the same way, and it is in full across the top and full of flowers.

PRACTICAL FARM PAPER.—70.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Sept. 19, 4 p. m., and we have just finished housing our tobacco crop. It is rather a rough crop as is most of the tobacco all over the district.

CUTTING CORN.—We now go into the corn fodder, as we have ten acres to cut yet; we cut the Klondike two weeks ago, six acres of it, and we will leave six or seven acres uncut. We cut six rows, shocking as much as possible inside the shock row and tie the shocks as soon as done, using rope and ring to draw the tops of shocks close.

Our corn is all good excepting three acres that we planted on plowed-under wheat and which had wheat on three sides and oats on the other. It was badly infested with chinch bugs, while we saw few bugs on any other part of the farm. I fear an outbreak next year.

GOOD YEAR FOR WEEDS.—This has been a good year for weeds, and while we have kept all our crops but a little early corn and potatoes clean, we have an immense crop on the fallow fields; most of it is ragweed and steelweed, with some undergrowth of wild grasses. As soon as the corn is in the shock we will mow the weed growth where there is no clover or grass, some of this will be allowed to rot where it falls; and some, especially that alongside the wheat and outfield for next year will be raked up and burned and rye sown on it. The rye will be disked in and some timothy seed sown; then we will sow the usual amount of clover seed in the spring. If the rye makes a good growth it will be cut; if not, it will be allowed to go down. If it were not for furnishing a winter harbor for chinch bugs, I would not cut and burn the weeds, but as it is I think it best to burn all trash about wheat fields this year.

POTATOES.—Our potatoes made a good crop; we only raise Early Rose and Ohio, and none for market. The rate of yield this year was about 125 bushels per acre. When we made potatoes a market crop we once had 225 bushels of Early Rose and Hebron on about three acres. I mentioned once before in the RURAL WORLD that potatoes and oats seemed to flourish together; we had a good crop of oats this year and have 100 dozen large sheaves put up for spring plowing.

SORGHUM.—The failure in crop we had in our sorghum for syrup. The seed failed to come up and we will have to buy our syrup. For some time we have been feeding sorghum to all our stock. This was drilled in 28-inch rows and stands—or rather lies—very thickly all over the ground. It is relished by everything from the hens to the work team. Some have great fear of its being poisonous, as it certainly has killed some stock in western states, but we see no bad results after three weeks' feeding. We cut it with a bladed scythe late in the afternoon and feed it at night; there is seldom a trace of it left in the morning. The cows are increasing in their milk and the horses never seemed stronger or more lively. We will always plant some sorghum for green feed, as our pastures generally fall badly during dry September.

THE HUSBAND FLY.—Farmers generally are heeding the injunction of the entomologists; they are waiting until later before seeding wheat. This is the only safe plan if we hope to escape the fly. Heavy, dashing rains of several days' duration would be of great benefit to wheat growers over the fly-infested districts, and if this rain should be followed by sharp frosts it would then be safe to seed at any time; if we do not get the rain or the frosts we must wait until at least Oct. 10. In the meantime let us go on with drag, harrow and roller and get the land in the best possible condition, it will pay you and pay you well. C. D. LYON, Ohio.

CULPEPER CO., VA., HISTORY.

Editor RURAL WORLD: After reading an article designated "an interesting bit of history" in your most excellent paper, which I have had the pleasure of reading, and being reminded that the wife of the Governor of your state as well as many of your citizens are from old Culpeper, I concluded to send you a few jottings from a most enjoyable day's ride in the old county.

The gentleman whose boyhood was spent in Virginia should have been with me recently when I left the old town of Jefferson, where the night was spent under the hospitable roof of one of its most enterprising citizens, and traveled with a gentleman of some 78 summers, but who is still hale and hearty, over the roads of his youth. My attention was called to the many hillsides now covered with waving grass, or good crops of corn, which 60 years ago were barren galls.

We passed what was once the thriving village of Springfield, with its blacksmith shop, its carpenter shop, its hatter shop and tannery, now all gone and the lands surrounding it converted into highly cultivated fields. The famous Hurt place was visited, once a princely estate, now cut up into several small farms, but all showing indications of skillful cultivation. After crossing Hazel River the splendid estate once owned by Hamilton Coons was seen on our right, now owned by his descendants. Next on the left was the famous Liberty Hall, the ancestral home of the Green family, for many years occupied by General Moses Green. The Gleebe came next, the land which was the



JUDGE JOHN G. SENIOR'S Residence Near La Monte, Pettis Co., Mo.

JUDGE JOHN G. SENIOR, a picture of whose farm residence we present this week, is a living example of what enterprise, honesty, frugality and temperance can accomplish. Born and reared on a Johnson County, Missouri, farm, he had just reached his majority when he gave four years to the "Lost Cause," returning home in 1865 to take up the simple life of a farmer and stock man. Beginning life anew with 80 acres of land and an indebtedness of \$300, he now owns, clear of incumbrances, nearly 300 acres of good farm land in a high state of cultivation, and finely improved and well stocked with hogs and cattle. Judge Senior's home is most favorably located in one of the most fertile districts of Northwest Pettis County. February, 1860, he married Josephine Honey. He has a bright, happy family, is giving his sons and daughters the advantage of the best schools in the state, and everything points to their being a blessing to his old age. Judge Senior has been a member of the Pettis County Court for two years.

home of the rector of the old Colonial Church, which still stands on the banks of Hazel River, and is known as Little Fork Church. A succession of beautifully cultivated farms were passed in rapid succession, all indicating intelligence, enterprise and more than ordinary success, for I must be recollected that some 28 years ago the roar of cannon and the rattle of musketry were heard over the plains of Culpeper, particularly in the region around Brandy Station, where the bloody cavalry fight of Fleetwood occurred.

All this country is composed of a deep red soil resulting from the decomposition of the old metamorphic rock, containing hornblende and epidote, whence comes its great vitality, and its capacity for retaining whatever form of fertilizer it chances to receive. After passing the Southern Railway at Brandy, an entire change in the soil occurs, the old crystalline rock with its red soil giving place to the comparatively recent Jura-Triassic shales and slates, which produce a white clay soil admirably adapted to the grains and grasses, but which requires much attention when planted in corn.

The first stop was the famous Barry Hill Farm, the ancient home of the Thoms family, now owned by three Kentuckians, one at least of whom was induced to go there on account of the wonderful curative properties of the alkaline spring, the waters from which are being sent to distant parts of the land. The residence stands upon an elevation which was evidently an island in the old Jurassic sea, as indicated by the intensely red soil which characterizes the old rock. Within sight are two other celebrated old-time plantations, Milton, the home of the Fitzhughs and the Grange, which again is a reminder that the Church of England once held sway over this interesting old county. Handsome residences, cultivated fields and educated farmers were found on every portion of this ride of some twenty miles, which continued past Stevensburg, near by Germanna, the site of the enchanted Castle, erected by Governor Spotswood, the Tubal-Cain of the Western World, from whose furnace at the mouth of the Rapid Anne River the first ton of pig iron in America was made. Salubria, the home of the Rev. Mr. Thomson, who married the widow of Spotswood, was next passed. The building is still in an admirable state of preservation. The banks of the Rapid Anne were then approached, where are found farms, that, though they have been cultivated for 170 years, are still models of what intelligence and skill will do towards preserving the fertility of the soil. Four farms were passed in immediate succession, the owners of which have each passed his eightieth year, and all of whom are hale and hearty and capable of attending to all the duties incumbent upon the owners of a 400-acre farm.

The night was spent at Raccoon Ford, famous in history, under the roof of a gentleman who has five sons, one of whom had just taken the Masters Degree at the University of Virginia. In addition to being president of the Athletic Club and captain of the football team. You can thus see that there's life in the old land yet.

MALCOLM HART CRUMP.

Bowling Green, Ky.

NOTES FROM MONITEAU CO., MO.

Editor RURAL WORLD: An article in your valuable paper of August 29 was so appealing that I am constrained to write a few lines from these parts. It is more satisfactory for me to read the RURAL WORLD than any of the papers I take. I guess it is because I am strictly a farmer and take more delight in that than anything else. I find there is room for improvement all along the line. I am sure I am learning all the time, and

Vernon Co., Mo.

FENCING OUT A HOG.—Under name of "Ararapha," one of your correspondents from Kansas in the RURAL WORLD of September 12, states that he has a plan whereby a cow will go through a place in a fence where a hog cannot follow. I would very much like to know the plan.

EDWIN E. CREBS,
Wayne Co., Ill.

C. A. BIRD.

The Dairy.

OFFICE MISSOURI DAIRY ASSOCIATION, 1214 Chemical Building, St. Louis, Mo. Norman J. Colman, President; Levi Chubbuck, Secretary.

DAIRY MEETINGS.

Iowa State Dairy Association at Storm Lake, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 13, 14, 15, 1900.
Minnesota Butter and Cheesemakers' Association at Fairmont, Minn., Nov. 22, 23, 1900. No special premiums, only cash contributions to the pro rata fund.
Missouri Dairy Association, Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 18-20, 1900.

THE MISSOURI DAIRY CONVENTION

Will Be Held in Kansas City Dec. 18-20, 1900.

The executive committee of the Missouri State Dairy Association held a meeting in St. Louis Sept. 15 and selected Kansas City as the place for the next meeting of the Association, the date of which will be December 18-20, 1900. President Norman J. Colman, Vice Presidents H. C. Goodrich and J. N. Patterson, Treasurer J. L. Erwin and Secretary Levi Chubbuck comprised the members of the committee who were present.

A delegation of Kansas City business men comprising H. H. Allen, Secretary Kansas City Convention Bureau; A. W. Bear and J. E. Brady, members Kansas City Produce Exchange, appeared before the committee, also M. P. Drummond, editor "Marion County Herald"; Mrs. Drummond and Mr. Lane of Palmyra, Mo. Other aspirants for the convention had withdrawn from the contest, leaving only Kansas City and Palmyra in the field, and Kansas City won.

Messrs. Drummond and Lane made strong pleas for Palmyra as the place for the meeting. Had Palmyra been selected we are convinced by interested dairymen who have shown and the pledges of assistance given, that the convention would have been the best yet held by the Missouri Dairy Association. And while the convention would have undoubtedly been very helpful to her young and growing dairy industry and that of Eastern Missouri, we trust the dairymen in that part of the state will not slacken in their efforts to succeed and get in line for a later convention.

Kansas City promises that nothing will be left undone to make the coming convention a grand success, and a most profitable and enjoyable time to be had. The Brady-Meriden Creamery Co., which is operating one of the largest creameries in the world, will see to it that its thousands of patrons are interested in the convention and urged to attend. This will alone insure a large attendance, which will be greatly added to by patrons of other creameries and cheese factories and private dairymen throughout the state.

A good program of papers and addresses which will be thoroughly instructive will be arranged. On this will be some of the best dairy experts in the country. There will be extensive exhibits of dairy machinery and appliances, also of butter and cheese for which liberal cash and other special premiums will be given.

The convention is now three months away. We trust dairymen and all interested in the dairy industry of Missouri will begin planning at once to attend. Let us make this, the eleventh annual convention of the Missouri Dairy Association, such a rousing success in respect to attendance, extent and quality of exhibits of dairy products and intelligent enthusiasm that Missouri will, as a result, receive the recognition that is her due as a dairy state. Communications respecting the convention should be addressed to Levi Chubbuck, Secretary, 1214 Chemical Building, St. Louis, Mo.

THE GREAT ST. LOUIS FAIR

Will be in progress next week, beginning Monday, Oct. 1, and continuing six days. The Dairy Department will, we assume, be of special interest to readers of this page. We are glad to say that at this writing Dairy Hall promises to be running over full of interesting exhibits and features.

The Creamery Package Mfg. Company of St. Louis will exhibit a complete creamery outfit arranged and equipped to show the machinery in operation. Milk will be skimmed with a power separator, testing of milk will be illustrated with the Babcock tester and a combined churn and butter-maker will be operated.

H. McK. Willson & Co., of St. Louis, will also show a full line of creamery and dairy supplies, including separators, testers, churns and other up-to-date dairy supplies. A special attraction in this firm's exhibit will be the Sharples Buttercup hand cream separator. This is a machine so small that it can be picked up with one hand. Its bowl is less in diameter than is a man's watch, yet separates cream from milk as perfectly as do the large power separators.

Anyone wanting to see the best cream separators on the market, both power and hand machines, can do so in Dairy Hall at the St. Louis Fair. Among the machines that will be shown will be the DeLaval, Sharples and United States.

The refrigerating machine in operation will be a very attractive feature. By means of this the glass front butter room will be cooled. This machine will be on the opposite side of the Hall from the butter room, being connected with the latter by pipes through which the refrigerating material passes from machine to room, and which, when the machine is

operating, become coated with frost. To see how the butter-maker of the present day can, by means of a machine operated by a steam or gasoline engine, produce at will a freezing temperature in the hottest weather in his butter room, and thus be entirely independent of natural ice, can not fail to be of great interest.

The Butter-Making contest, which will take place on Thursday, Oct. 4, will attract crowds of interested spectators anxious to see how people who consider themselves good butter-makers do about their work. The contestants are provided with a churn, butter-worker, thermometer and other necessary appliances, and a quantity of cream ready for churning. At a given time they all begin operations. They must make the cream and determine its temperature, and if too warm or too cold for best results in churning, the contestant must proceed to bring his or her batch of cream to such a temperature as in his judgment is best for best results. This will be done by dipping the pail containing the cream in ice or hot water, as the case may be. And so the contest proceeds until butter salted and worked is ready to submit to the judges. The premium awards are based on rapidity and neatness of operations, and quality of butter produced.

The exhibits of butter and cheese will be by no means the least interesting feature in Dairy Hall, for in the glass-front butter room and on tables will be shown the product of the best skill in these lines in the country. In addition to the liberal cash premiums given by the St. Louis Fair Association for butter and cheese, the Wells-Richardson Butter Color Co. will give a solid gold medal to the butter-maker whose butter, as judged by W. B. Collier, gets the highest score, and \$10 in cash to the one getting the next highest score.

MISS MARY ANDERSON'S SUGGESTIONS.

Learn to Know Good Butter—Dairy Utensils—An Opportunity.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The butter made in the farm home gets cutting criticism from the dairy experts and the creamerymen. As to the justice of the criticism, I regret to say we farm women must humbly bow. I know if butter isn't strong, but will stand up, we pronounce it good. That used to be just the amount and full stock of my dairy lore. I had never been taught differently. But I also learned that proper dairy utensils are essential in making good butter, as well as knowing the care-marks of good butter.

Having no separator, shotguns are used for setting the milk; and as soon as possible after beginning to use them sufficient empty and thoroughly cleaned and sunned to be sure that no sour cases are used. A good barrel churn was purchased, also a hair sieve, butter worker, and dairy thermometer. The thermometer has been greatly added to by patrons of other creameries and cheese factories and private dairymen throughout the state.

I also provided a set of cloths that are only used for cleaning the churn, butter-worker, print, etc. They are religiously cleaned and kept for dairy work. The dish cloth should never be used to clean dairy utensils.

In these days of creameries where the milk is sold, there is often a dearth of butter for local consumption; and if an enterprising farm woman wants a line of work that will bring more than pin money, let her know good butter, then let her study the rules for making it, and provide the proper paraphernalia for dairy use. These latter will greatly reduce the labor and will also aid in making a better article.

MRS. MARY ANDERSON, Caldwell Co., Mo.

THE OSWEGO, KAN., CREAMERY.

Is a Gasoline Engine the Proper Power?

Editor RURAL WORLD: Complying with your request I visited the creamery plant at Oswego, Kan. Your readers will remember that this plant is a new one and, so far as the power is concerned, is one of a very few in operation, and is by many considered as an experiment. The power for running the machinery of the factory, including the refrigerating machine, is furnished by a gasoline engine. I find in this plant some features to be commended, but at the same time there are some serious faults. One point in favor of a gasoline power is economy of space. Another is cleanliness, but when it comes to expense the butter-maker, who has had experience in the use of both steam and gasoline, informs me that steam power is the cheaper and that he prefers it to gasoline.

The refrigerating plant seems to me to be a failure and is responsible for at least some of the excess of cost in running the machinery. I am told it takes considerable power to run the refrigerating plant, and in this factory, at least, the cooling process is too slow to reduce the cream to the proper temperature by the time the skimming is done, and this makes it necessary to run the engine for considerable time after the skimming is done in order to cool the cream.

This creamery is intended to be a central station with outlying skimming stations—they have one already, and expect to have more—from which the cream will be sent to this central plant to be churned. Now, the question arises how can this cream be cooled as it must be immediately on arrival at the factory? If ice must be depended on for part of the work it seems to me it would be better to depend on it entirely. Possibly these objections that I find in this plant may be overcome in time, but until they are I would prefer and advise the use of steam power. More especially in small plants. It may be prudent to run the machinery with gasoline, but depend on ice for cooling cream in storage room, as it looks to me as though the refrigerating machine in this plant is a failure.

M. E. KING, Labette Co., Kan.

MAKES A BUSINESS OF DAIRYING.

Just what the creamery is to the man who goes at it in a business-like way with the idea of making some money out of it is demonstrated by George Watson, who lives on a farm in Prosper township, says a Mitchell, S. D., correspondent of "Chicago Produce." Mr. Watson has been a regular patron of the creamery for some time and has been able to make a good sum of money each year by his energy in that direction. At first he hauled his milk to the creamery, but later did away with this method and bought a separator of his own. He separates the milk at home and hauls the cream to the creamery. In conversation with Mr. Watson he

said that his checks for the months of May and June amounted to \$320.00. Such a revenue that coming in from the farm is one of the features that makes farming pay and the creamery has been one of the greatest benefits to the farmer that has ever been instituted in South Dakota. Not all have gone into it, for they could not see the benefits of it until some of their neighbors had tried the experiment and found that there was a big profit in the creamery for the patron.

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY

At the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, N. Y.

The Dairy Associations are putting forth a special effort to be represented at the Exposition by their best animals, and individual exhibitors are preparing to send in considerable numbers with specimens of very fine dairy stock. The displays of dairy breeds will include Jersey, Holstein, Ayrshire, Guernsey, Brown Swiss, Red Polled, French Canadian and Dutch Belted cattle. Liberal prizes are to be awarded by the Exposition for the best animals of the several breeds. These attractive purses are certain to bring out a fine selection of animals.

DAIRY INTERESTS—So Important

are the dairy interests of the Americas that a large building will be devoted exclusively to them at Buffalo. The building will be equipped with a complete refrigerating outfit so that fresh exhibits may be shown throughout the continuance of the Exposition. The many ins and outs of dairy management will be illustrated by means of models of stable appliances, separators, vats, bottles, butter workers, cans, creamers, apparatus for sterilizing and pasteurizing and vessels for setting and shipping milk. Exhibits will be made with special reference to the sanitary and hygienic management of the animals themselves, the stables which they occupy, and the buildings in which the milk and cream are cared for. It has been found that nearly all diseases to which dairy cattle are subject can be avoided by cleanliness and proper management. The germ theory of the transmission of disease has had a revolutionary effect in dairy management, and the importance of the observance of hygienic rules will be graphically portrayed.

The sanitation of dairy buildings, having due regard for the comfort and health of the animals, has been developed upon scientific lines and present knowledge upon this feature of dairy construction will be shown by means of proper models. The exhibits of dairy products will include milk and cream in all their commercial forms embracing pasteurized, sterilized and condensed milk, butter and many varieties of cheese.

BEEF AND DAIRY BREEDS—America

has never produced a better breed of beef or dairy animals, but scientific breeding has so improved upon the imported stock that it is said the American result would hardly be recognized in the land of its origin. The effort will be made at this Exposition to bring to the attention of stock growers, dairymen and unscientific breeders of beef and dairy cattle the advantages to be derived from the possession of a cooler and more efficient breed. It is said that half the dairymen in the United States are milking cows with no profit to their owners, while it is for well-bred cows, whose milk is marketed at nominal prices, to yield a profit of one hundred dollars per annum. This lesson in profit and loss concerns every one who devotes any part of his time to dairy work.

The judging of cattle will take place in the Stadium where the hours will be crowded and where an audience of 12,000 people may witness these formalities. The live stock buildings will accommodate not less than 1,000 cattle and their construction is upon plans best adapted for the comfort and convenience of the animals and herdsmen.

MARK BENNETT.

DAIRY AND BEEF CATTLE.

Although during the past few years the market price for the ordinary steer has offered very little encouragement, the breeding along beef lines has made considerable progress, and the average cow in the near future will have a stronger beef heredity than has been the case at any time in the past, says Prof. T. L. Haecker, in "Farm, Stock and Home." We are not certain that this will bring more money into farmers' pockets, but would have stock bred along dairy lines.

The differences in profit between the dairy and the beef steer is much less than the difference between the earnings in the dairy of the beef and dairy cow. A series of years of careful work at the Minnesota Experiment Station demonstrated that the dairy-bred cows earned annually a net profit of \$35 more than was earned by common and grade beef cows of fair milking qualities, which is at least as great a profit as the farmer realizes from steers as ordinarily handled. And at present prices of steers and foodstuffs we cannot see any profit in steer raising on the arable farm.

This is clearly shown in an experiment published in the annual report of the Minnesota Experiment Station for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, where it cost \$6.38 for food to grow two steers 30 months, and that would not now bring more than 4 cents in the market, and the feedstuffs are now 50 per cent higher than when those steers were fed. At the low price at which feedstuffs ruled then it

DAIRY DOTS.

The water separator agent is getting in his graft on the farmers of western Kansas. He sells \$10 worth of tin for \$10, and the farmer who prides himself upon the fact that he has never been "taken in by any fake" is the fellow who buys—Dairy Age.

The more I have pondered over the question of meeting the low prices the more I have been convinced that this keeping a record of each cow's yield is the very foundation of successful dairy farming or cheap milk production. Do this and all other things will follow.—J. H. Monrad.

"HONESTY is the best policy."

Nobody contradicts it. Your dealer can get lamp chimneys that almost never break from heat, or those that break continually. Which does he get? Which do you get?

Macbeth's "pearl top" and "pearl glass" are tough against heat; not one in a hundred breaks in use. The glass is clear as well as tough. They are accurate, uniform.

Be willing to pay more for chimneys that last till they rot, unless some accident happens to them.

Our "Index" describes all lamps and their proper chimneys. With it you can always order the right size and shape of chimney for any lamp. We mail it FREE to any one who writes for it.

Address: MACBETH'S, Pittsburgh, Pa.

cost 33 cents per pound; now it would cost a trifle over 44 cents and the price of such steers in the market would barely be one of the features that makes farming pay and the creamery has been one of the greatest benefits to the farmer that has ever been instituted in South Dakota. Not all have gone into it, for they could not see the benefits of it until some of their neighbors had tried the experiment and found that there was a big profit in the creamery for the patron.

It is not our purpose to advise against growing good beef steers, but we question the wisdom of creamery patrons breeding to beef steers as long as the market for meat cattle is absolutely dictated by less than half a dozen men, who always see to it that prices are held at a point where all the profits go to the meat combine. When butter brings 7 cents, fair steers should sell for 7 cents. The cost of manufacture, transportation and commission charges for butter is on an average 4 cents in our successful creameries, which leaves the farmer net 13 cents per pound, and since it requires half as much food to produce a pound of butter, the average net price of steers should be 7 cents. The steers who will pay for the extra labor required in milk production. Fortunately there is no combine controlling the butter trade, and if one were attempted we do not believe that dairymen would so tamely submit as do meat producers.

MORE ON FARM SEPARATION.

Since Brother Bennett, in discussing merits of the hand separator system, suggests that we give the farmer the choice of the two methods, as a user may teach, I rise to remark that after three years' experience I am convinced beyond a doubt that its advantages outweigh many times all disadvantages which have been pointed out by the exponents of other methods, says C. H. Collins in "New York Produce." Right here I want to say that there is a reward of \$100 offered for the man who can by the whole milk plan achieve the same success that has been achieved by the hand separator system in some localities; and, Mr. Editor, whenever it's shown that creameries are very successfully operated on the hand separator system it is not proof positive that creameries can be operated very successfully by this system, where the whole milk plan would never succeed.

But why this success of the hand separator system on the ashes of the other's failure? To me the answer is simply this: In dollars and cents the hand separator is the cheapest method of creaming milk. It puts our raw material in best possible condition, and in the lightest and most compact form for delivery, sale or manufacture. It enables feeding skimmilk while in best possible condition—warm, sweet and twice daily. It saves expensive investments, coal and fuel for the creameryman.

A friend of mine who three years ago was suffering from acute case of whole milk bank account, was induced against his will to put in separators among his patrons. That year the speculative fellow bought; next year the more careful, seeing what his neighbor's investment had brought him, purchased; and the third year the most conservative patrons put them in. Result: His weekly make this season of 30 tubs and for extra; his business is on a firm footing and has 100 or more patrons are thoroughly well satisfied, as I have interviewed them personally and find them a unit for hand separator system. Well, why is this. Here it would have cost not less than \$25 tubs, while it cost only \$4 to gather this cream; saving a difference of \$21, or between \$6 and \$1 per patron a month.

Can you doubt they are wedded to a system that brought them such favorable conditions and a 100 per cent on their money invested?

Why, sir, the only man who can possibly throw cold water on the hand separator system is the Hydraulic Diluter and the so-called dairymen who use them are generally the ones who are looking for "good trade" and after settlement realize they have one "par excellence." "The fact that they rear calves in the lap of luxury (skimmilk and water) that at 12 months be about as much resemblance to a bovine as a greyhound does to a mastodon.

Mr. Editor, I can give you names and addresses of 1,000 users of hand separator patrons of creameries and I would venture the assertion you can't get one to contradict it. And the other hand if you will show these facts and figures to 1,000 patrons of whole milk plants you can't get the whole milk plan endorsed by 900 of them.

Why, sir, Mr. Editor, the hand separator system has assumed such proportions that it's no longer in waddling clothes seeking the protection of friends—it can stand against all the battering rams except the best steam roller and after settlement realize they have one "par excellence." As an champion of the hand separator system and a user of the farm separator I would gladly hear from those who have a better method to advance.

THE WAYNE DISTILLING CO., 235-307 S. Seventh St., ST. LOUIS, MO. 226-232 West Fifth St., DAYTON, OHIO. P. O. Orders for Art. Col. Ind. Idaho, Mont. Nev. N. Mex. Ore. Utah, Wash., Wyo. must be for 10 lbs. by freight prepaid.

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FREE WHISKEY FOR MEDICINE

DIRECT FROM A UNITED STATES REGISTERED DISTILLER. Send us your order for four full quarts of ten-year-old RYE WHISKY and we will send you a bottle of our famous "HAYNERS" SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE WHISKY. This is a grand opportunity to get pure whiskey for medicinal purposes. We are the only registered distillers in America selling to consumers direct, the entire product of our "Registered Distillery." Others who claim to be only dealers, buying and selling, renege, say Express Co. NOTE—Orders from Ariz., Colo., Conn., Del., Fla., Ga., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kan., Ky., La., Me., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., Pa., S. C., S. D., Tex., Va., W. Va., Wyo. must be for 10 lbs. by freight prepaid.

KELLERSTRAUSS DISTILLING CO., 75-77 W. 14th St., KANSAS CITY, MO.

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We Can Give Away Anything

You pay for what you get in this world. You understand that. But as a business proposition we want you to try our great medicine for Indigestion, Constipation, Biliouness, Sick Headache, Insomnia, "the Blues," and like complaints—

Laxative NERVO-VITAL Tablets

We know you won't buy it, until you know something about it. The best way to get you to know how good it is, is to let you try it. That's what we do. Send Stamp for "Health" booklet, and we will send you a free sample package, that you may try it yourself. We know you will always keep it in the house, if you once try it. What fairer offer could we make? At all Druggists—10 and 25 cents.

Handsome FREE! Stick Pin

If, instead of sending for a sample, you send us 25c we will send you "Health" booklet, a 25c box and a handsome gold stick-pin, set with emerald, ruby or pearl, warranted to be worth double the money. Order by number. This is an extra introductory offer. Only one pin to one person. If unsatisfactory, money returned. Send now while the offer is good.

MODERN REMEDY COMPANY, KEWANE, ILLINOIS.
(This company will do exactly as it promises—Editors.)

THE STOVER MANUFACTURING CO. of Freeport, Ill., open their fall campaign with an advertisement on another page of this issue of our paper. This new series of advertisements will set forth the superiority of their line of "Ideal" feed grinders. Nearly every farmer in the country is acquainted with the "Ideal" wind mill and their well known high quality and efficiency. The "Ideal" feed mills will be found to possess equal merit for machines of their class. It is worth something to know and feel that a machine is backed by the Stover experience, inventive ability and honesty. The "Ideal" feed mills have just won the gold medal, which is the highest award made on machinery of this class, at the Paris Exposition. This is an endorsement of the highest order, considering that the competition was open to the entire world. Write these people for illustrated catalog, etc., before buying a mill.

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Horseman.



We regret to be called upon to chronicle the death of Col. B. R. Runkle of the "Lederer." There was no better friend of the trotting horse in Missouri than Col. Runkle, and no one had warmer friends among the trotting horse fraternity. His death is a great loss to the "Lederer," and to the goodly city of Mexico, whose best interests he always had at heart.

A disease attacked horses on the west shore of Maryland and has spread to Mathews County, Va. In some localities it is terribly contagious. Many have died on the Eastern shore, says the "Country Gentleman." No one knows what it is or how to treat it, and nine out of ten horses die.

The first sign is weakness—horses stumble, sway about, in a short time will begin to slobber, lose all power to swallow water or food, but want to eat; breaks out in profuse perspiration, has no fever, does not seem to suffer any pain, stands or lies trying to eat and drink; grows weaker and weaker until he drops dead. Sometimes bleed at nose just before death. A Norfolk veterinarian says all the nerve tissues are affected, and in the end the spine, for toward the end muscles of back are tense and drawn—F. R. S. Give the healthy one a physic ball, and mix in feed twice a day for a week a large tablespoonful of the following powder: Powdered nitrate potash, 8 oz.; powdered chlor. potash, 12 oz.; mix. Is there a lot of decomposing vegetable matter in the neighborhood? As a rule, those that are affected die—prevention, therefore, is practically the only hope.)

Old Connor, by C. F. Clay, 2:18, is nothing short of a wonder, says the "Stock Farm." A few years ago he was breaking around in the west as a trotter and later was changed over to the pace at which he proved even a better winner, getting a mark of around 2:11 somewhere, and seemingly reaching his limit at that. He was a sturdy campaigner and attracted the eye of an Eastern gentleman, who thought the black gelding would look well on the road. And as a result Connor changed hands and was taken to Rochester, N. Y., where he was driven in the winter, and in the following spring he was placed in the hands of trainer Fred Dumond. The pacer began right off the reel to show a lot of speed, and last season paced a mile in 2:07½ in an exhibition against time. He did not get a mark, however, and this year was well staked when the line of the Grand Circuit in the 2:11 and 2:12 pacing classes. He has scored victory after victory, reducing his mark time after time, race after race, until it now stands at 2:04½. He has twice paced in that notch, his Providence heats being won in 2:06½, 2:04½, 2:06. Few pacers can do much better. At Hartford he paced a great field, pacing the first heat in 2:04½. And at the Empire City track last week he again reduced his record to 2:03½ in a winning race.

The veriest tyro in trotting breeding if asked to name the three leading light-harness families of to-day, would immediately answer, those of George Wilkes, Electioneer and Nutwood, says the "Horse Review." So, likewise, would the deepest student of the breeding problem. Their precedence is not for a moment debatable. If we were asked the reason why we would refer the inquiry to the "Year Book" for answer. We would also call attention to the fact that nine out of every ten prominent performers of the last decade belong to some one of these three families, while a large percentage combine the blood of two, or else of all three of them— which no better answer could be given.

Of these great founders of families, George Wilkes was foaled 1856 and lived twenty-six years; Electioneer was foaled 1868 and lived almost twenty-three years; Nutwood was foaled and lived twenty-seven years. In point of numbers their descendants naturally follow their ages, for priority in point of time is everything in such a contest. But in point of actual years—that is, age for age—Nutwood's position is reversed. It is said that George Wilkes never ill. Still they may be fogged and distorted. But plain ones, without false lights to deceive the unwary, may be trusted. These plain figures show that Nutwood, were he living to-day, would be thirty years old. At the close of last season he had in his credit 130 standard performers; 52 of his daughters had produced 147; 115 of his sons had sired 662. At the same age George Wilkes had sired 4 performers, 5 of his daughters had produced 5; 8 of his sons had sired 11. Electioneer had sired 151 performers; 53 of his daughters had produced 66; 90 of his sons had sired 566. These figures are instructive. They show unmistakably the unparalleled progeny of Nutwood, even in contrast with the two horses that are supposed to be his superiors. And while, owing to their priority of career, it is improbable that he will ever outrank either contemporaneously, his achievements, within a given length of time from his career, will amount as surely, always show the greatest.

It would be easy to write a volume concerning Nutwood. Perhaps one of the most wonderful things about him was his inviolable success, in any and all environments. Taken, a young horse of no reputation, to California, he made a great reputation as a race horse and as a sire in a few years. Brought back to Ken-

tucky, his success there during five seasons was phenomenal. Taken there to Iowa, his success continued as remarkable to the day of his death. In Kentucky and Iowa he had access to some of the best broodmares living, and the results were wonderful; but in California the majority of his mares were of short pedigree, yet from them came many of his fastest descendants. To-day Nutwood stands alone. To the close of last season his daughters had produced no less than 31. His nearest rival was George Wilkes, whose daughters had produced 24.

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Made on right principles, of Best Steel, best galvanized, serves every purpose of fencing and is practically everlasting.
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AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE CO., Chicago or New York.

L. E. CLEMENT'S HORSE GOSSIP.
Editor RURAL WORLD: I find many of our rural owners want to break away from the 50 country cross roads plans of breeding adopted during the business depression. There is no reason why a stallion owner should insure a living colt, or a colt to stand up and suck. If the mare is in foal and has proper feed and care, there will be no trouble about a strong healthy foal, and I never could see why a man who has several hundred dollars tied up in a horse should feed him two years to get one fee. At the same time, if a breeder is unfortunate with his mare at foaling time and pays promptly for the service you will have to go outside of Missouri to find a stallion owner so small that he will not make suitable arrangements for the next breeding season. Most of them would gladly present the patron with the season's fee.

King Cashier, by Mambrino King, that made several seasons at Springfield, Mo., starts his standard list with a creditable pacer. After the death of his sire he was taken back to New York, thinking he would gather something from the popularity of his sire in the way of new business in the stud.

Missouri's new list for 1900 will be a long one, and many old performers bred in Missouri have gained new honors. The two fastest for the season are White Horse and Gyp Walnut, each with records of 2:04½. Riley B., bred in Kansas and owned and developed by Missourians, has a record of 2:04½.

SALE OF THE WALNUT BOYS.
One of 1900 was the sale of John Callison at Windsor, Mo. The day opened wet and unpleasant. The sale did not begin until 11 o'clock, and the force of auctioneer was large enough, but was not of the right kind. Bob Harriman was the only one on the ground who knew anything of the value of pedigrees in the horse stock, and he had to do the whole of the selling on this class of property. Young mules and colts are generally looked upon as property that will sell themselves, dragged and sold low. When it came to Walnut Boy colts the bidding was spirited and it soon developed that Mr. Harriman had not come alone, as the buyers were largely from Booneville, Buncheon and Cooper County.

The first animal sold was a handsome yearling filly by Walnut Boy, dam Maud Knox, by Woodford Knox, and went to Cooper County for \$170. The same party bought Belmont Boy, a growthy two-year-old stallion by Walnut Boy, dam by Harry Hodgen, second dam by Belmont, at \$200; and a daughter of Artist Montrose at \$145.

Dr. O. W. Claiborne of Green Ridge got a bargain in the brown filly Stella W., by Walnut Boy, dam Dean Allison, by Andrew Allison, second dam by Oman, which he bought for \$22. And May Ferguson, which he bought for \$16. The two-year-old brother to this filly was sick, and bidders were afraid of him. He was bred and owned by W. H. Hartzell of Chicago, Ill. He went to John G. Callison, owner of Walnut Boy, at \$130. Dr. Robinson got the bargain of the sale in the mother of these two colts. Brood mares did not sell as they should have done, and some that were offered for \$100. A pair of sorrel mares by Noble C., a grandson of Happy Medium, brought \$225. They were seven and eight years of age and had seen some hard driving. The dams were both by Al West. They were a large, attractive team.

As I stated in the start, most of the Walnut Boy colts were purchased by those who had come from Cooper County with Harriman in the hope of buying a Gyp Walnut. The crowd got tired long before the list was through, and many of the animals were not offered. Walnut B., 2:12½, brought \$425. Silver Slippers, five years old, no record but a three-year-old trial of 2:17 over the St. Joseph mile track, brought \$25, and a three-year-old sister to Joseph R., 2:22½, brought \$200. While many of the animals did not bring as high as Mr. Callison expected and hoped for, they brought fair prices, and have gone among the same people who developed Gyp Walnut, 2:06½; Joseph R., 2:22½; and Robbie C., 2:14½, and the sale in its results will be of incalculable benefit to the farm, to Walnut Boy and to his owner, John G. Callison. Already the people around the "Hick" are writing to know if we have any more Gyp Walnuts, and probably several that went out from Prairie View Farm September 19, 1900, will sooner or later find homes among the Yankees. It was a sale where those on the inside could hardly distinguish if the popularity was most for Walnut Boy and his get, or for the Auctioneer, the only "Bob Harriman," who had induced his friends to go a hundred miles or more to see him sell the young trotting and pacing race horses.

Among those present at the sale and from a distance I noticed Mr. Thompson, breeder of Crayon, by Cuyler, whose home is at Beaman, Mo.; L. M. Monsees, owner of Limestone Valley Stock Farm, known

wherever saddlers, Poland Chinas or Jack stock are used. The farm is located east of Sedalia, and his post office is Smithton. Samuel A. Metzger was there. I had not seen him since he went to the City of Brotherly Love with two car loads of Medley's, Prodigals and Joe Elmo's. One pair, a Medley and a Joe Elmo, he sold to Mason, the blacking man, for \$300. Sam says if you have horses 16 hands or over you must advertise them as 15.5 or 3, to get people to come and look at them. They are not looking for 16 or 17 hand horses to pull a family carriage of any kind on asphalt pavements. Our breeders who sell in Eastern cities want to remember that.

Mr. Metzger is using a 15.5 son of Prodigal, by Onward, and says he will buy a larger one for his customers if they must have larger ones, but he can discard his prospective profits by selling one for himself. Unless things change from what they are now, Mr. Metzger's two farms will be kept to breed horses for the Philadelphia market, and yet with his Jacks and other horses he will try to please his neighbors.

Dr. Roberts was over from Fort Scott, Kas., and I see he has taken in a partner. His card now reads A. J. Roberts & Son, Breeders of Standard Bred Horses. Stallions in use, Harry Hodgen, 94½; Decatur, 32½; by Decatur, son of Belmont Wilkes; and Scott Temple, 33½, by Harry Hodgen. The farm starts with seven good brood mares.

At Clinton I saw two colts by Redwood Reddon, dam Gipsy Queen, a pacer; called a Morgan, and brought from Virginia to Danbury, Ia. They are good ones and owned by W. H. Emory of Clinton. He also has several young things by Dewey Redwood, son of Redwood Reddon, 2:13½; and out of the dam of Prince Redwood, 2:22½. Redwood Reddon is now 8 years old, and is credited with Blonda Redwood, the equal of any 4-year-old mare before the American people. Elk Hill, advertised in the RURAL WORLD last spring, has had about 70 patrons. He has had catarrhal fever and is not yet in as good form as when I saw him last. Swallow R., on the farm, sired by Allie Russell, has a horse colt by Elk Hill. Mr. Hepler has been offered \$350 for him. He is a natural pacer, and on his dam's side carries the blood of Allie Russell, Pilot Mambrino, son of Mambrino Patchen and Santa Maria, by Pilot Jr., and the blood of Merchant, by Belmont. This fellow is well enough bred for a race horse or stud.

At Tipton I saw Frank Culler. Inflammatory rheumatism has had him down for three weeks, and he had to throw his race horse stallion Loss Willie, by Count of Paris, out of Rustic Maid, 2:23½, and a three-year-old Billston, out of training. They are both good ones and will be heard from next year, and the friends of Frank, who are many, will wish that he may soon be able to drive them.

I am pleased to see that the Colman Stock Farm is still adding to its list of good brood mares. The latest acquisition is the Baron Wilkes mare, Bitty, a high-styled bay mare, with star and left hind foot white, with faultless head, neck and tail, and beautiful action. Bitty was sired by Baron Wilkes 476; first dam Minnie Russell, by Mambrino Russell 308, by Woodford Russell, 2:18. Belle Randolph, 2:20, etc., by Mambrino Chorister, son of Mambrino Chief; third dam Miss Blood, by Blood's Black Hawk, and fourth dam Moore's Pilot, by a son of old Pacing Pilot. If any stock farm can show a better bred mare than Bitty, I would like to see the pedigree, and her individuality is in keeping with her high breeding. She has been used as a road horse, and but few could give her the dust, but she has now been retired to the Colman Stock Farm, and has been bred to Mondorf, by Allandorf, 2:19½, son of Onward, and has back of him such great brood mares, Dolly, Alma Mater, Bay Dixie, Dixie, Jenny Lind, etc. That Bitty's produce will be in great demand goes without saying it.

The 2:30 trot at Hartford developed an unusually summary. Nine horses took the word, one was distanced in the first heat, one more in the fifth heat, three were ruled out for not winning a heat in five, one more was distanced in the seventh heat, and another in the eighth, leaving just two to finish the race.

McGrattan, 2:30, and Gratt (p.) 2:23½, both records made at the Belmont (Mo.) September meeting, are new standard performers for Grattan, 2:18. They are full brothers, being out of Moby Hicks, by Prompter (son of Blue Bull), second dam by Iowa Chief (son of Bashaw 50).

Every Horse Owner

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KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE
The old reliable remedy for Spavins, Ringbones, Cuts, Bruises, etc., and all forms of inflammation.
For Sale by Dr. J. B. Kendall, Co., 100 N. 2nd St., St. Louis, Mo.
Dear Sir:—Please send me your Spavin Cure this morning on the enclosed. I have a horse with a spavin on his hind leg, and I want to cure it. I have a horse with a ringbone on his hind leg, and I want to cure it. I have a horse with a cut on his hind leg, and I want to cure it. I have a horse with a bruise on his hind leg, and I want to cure it. I have a horse with an inflammation on his hind leg, and I want to cure it. I have a horse with a spavin on his hind leg, and I want to cure it. I have a horse with a ringbone on his hind leg, and I want to cure it. I have a horse with a cut on his hind leg, and I want to cure it. I have a horse with a bruise on his hind leg, and I want to cure it. I have a horse with an inflammation on his hind leg, and I want to cure it. I have a horse with a spavin on his hind leg, and I want to cure it. I have a horse with a ringbone on his hind leg, and I want to cure it. I have a horse with a cut on his hind leg, and I want to cure it. 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Home Circle.

COURAGE.

Because I hold it sinful to despond,
And will not let the bitterness of life
Blind me with burning tears, but look be-
yond
Its tumult and its strife;

Because I lift my head above the mist,
Where the sun shines and the broad
breezes blow,
By every ray and every raindrop kissed
That God's love doth bestow,

Think you I find no bitterness at all?
No burden to be borne, like Christian's
pack?
Think you there are no ready tears to fall
Because I keep them back?

Why should I hug life's joys with cold re-
serve—
To curse myself and all who love me?
Nay!
A thousand times more good than I de-
serve

God gives me every day;
And each one of these rebellious tears
Kept bravely back He makes a rainbow
shine;
Grateful I take His slightest gift—no fears
Nor any doubts are mine.

Dark skies must clear, and when the
clouds are past,
One golden day redeems a weary year;
Patient I listen, sure that sweet at last
Will sound His voice of cheer.

Then vex me not with chiding. Let me
be.
I must be glad and grateful to the end.
I grieve you not your cold and darkness—
me
The powers of light befriend.

—Celia Thaxter.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.
THE NEAR EAST.

A chilly rain this dim autumn day ad-
monishes us that summer has gone and
that winter is coming soon. What a busy
summer it has been for me, and what a
pleasant summer withal. He who keeps
busy has the surest panacea for sadness.
To study little and to mull must have
been nature's plan for human kind, be-
cause so many men and women find their
real joy in labor. I have found time
to read the Home Circle page of the RURAL
WORLD, once in a while have even
forgotten my tasks in profitless day
dreams.

LIFE'S PROBLEMS.—Life presents so
many problems, many of them so terri-
ble that I have concluded to leave their
solution to the power which shapes the
destinies of worlds. If we need horrible
conflicts between men, or nations; if there
must be Waterloo's, San Juan hills, bat-
tles in the wilderness, on sea, on plain, by
day and by night; if winds must rise and
floods come; if flames must destroy and
pestilence devastate; if famine must stalk
in India and murder, riot, and pillage
alarm and worry those who think, is it
not best to avoid mental effort, and sub-
merge all our faculties in honest, whole-
some toil? Tennyson was a prophet and
a philosopher. He said: "I have not made
the world, and He who made it will
guide." Therefore will I endeavor to pos-
sess my soul in patience and to "let the
world wag on as it will."

THE SUMMER'S WORK.—What
haven't I done this summer? I can think
of but few things omitted from my sched-
ule of work. I have not plowed, but have
spaded a good bit, which is more tire-
some. I have not ridden at ease on a
mowing machine, driving sleek, lazy
horses, but have wielded scythe and
sickle instead, which is much harder on
the muscles. I have pulled weeds, hoed
corn and potatoes, planted all sorts of
garden truck and cared for it, have
groomed one horse every day, three horses
some days, have kept a stable sweet as a
parlor for most of the time; have taken
care of a large lawn, superintended a
sawyer, entertained company, sometimes
six guests in the house for a week, and I
am alive, well and rather happy most of
the time.

THE EGO.—The above is a truth of
very egotistical appearance, yet I have
not meant to let the ego have too much
latitude; yet, why not? Why should the
individual strive to hide, to be ashamed
of appearing to devote to such a trifling
task as the reading of a book, the Al-
mighty Power which alone is responsible
for individuality? There have been too
many years of repression and of false
teaching for the good of the human race.
Like the autocrat of the breakfast table,
I shall henceforth write of myself in Ital-
ics, when I wish to. Holmes says that
"conceit is just as natural a thing to hu-
man minds as a center is to a circle." Are
not natural things the essential ones? The
same author says, "I would have a woman
as true as death," who can be true and
not be egotistical? The ego continues.

A DISAPPOINTMENT.—I have had a
disappointment this summer, a very bitter
one. On the 18th of August the surviving
members of my mother's family held a
reunion in Central Pennsylvania, and I
could not attend. I have never noticed
that when you wish very particularly to
do a thing, a combination of forces be-
gins at once to operate against you? All
my conscious life I have observed this,
and have fought these forces many a
time with all my strength, sometimes
have even conquered, but the fight for a
happiness always results in disappoint-
ment in the end, though we may seem to
have gained the victory. Once I would
have questioned; once I would have wept;
once I would have been unconquered for
days, perhaps for months, but now I am
wiser because I am older, and nearer to
the place where these mysteries shall no
longer be mysterious.

A CHURCH DEDICATION.—I went out
to witness the dedication of a new little
country church last Sunday. "Good Will
Chapel" it is called, and the farmer folk
were there in numbers. How good and
wholesome they looked; how strong, how
honest, how generous they were, too, in
their treatment of the town people. "A
Basket Dinner"—capitals are here essen-
tial to fit the magnitude of the occasion.
Fancy a table 82 feet long under branch-
ing oaks, and spread with every luxury
known to farm life and cooked in a style

of excellence no foreign chef ever at-
tained to. It was all so well done, so har-
monious, so beautiful, except one sermon;
that one for me marred the whole picture.
When it was over—the sermon, I mean—
we came away. There were four minis-
ters present, three of them consecrated
ones, I think. As for the other one, my
mind is in doubt, and if I were his bishop
I should forbid some of his sermons; they
have a false ring, and we must insist up-
on having Truth in our pulpits, unpopular
as the seems to have become in many
other places.

MY FLOWERS.—Shall I tell you about
my flowers here, or wait for another day
which may not come? Perhaps now is
the accepted time. They are certainly at
their best just now, and we have had lit-
erally bushels of blossoms from them. I
planted "Vick's branching" variety, all in
delicate colors, white, pink and lavender,
sowing the seeds in beds as we sow let-
tuce and radishes, and they have grown
just as easily and naturally. I sowed them
in March. My garden glows with
scarlet sage—salvia splendens—and the
cosmos is budding. Roses have revived from
their mid-summer rest and are giving us
a wealth of blossoms. Carnations are
fine just now, and I have some very fine
cannas from seed the first really good
ones I ever succeeded in growing. The
late rains have vivified the lawn and
freshened the cosmos, so that the place
looks wonderfully well for September,
and I am proud of the result of my seven
months' hard work, but shall be glad
when November comes and we are once
more in our cozy six-room cottage down
in the city, close to church, clubs, lec-
tures and other winter diversion. Mean-
while, with best wishes, I remain egotisti-
cally, yours, MAY MYRTLE.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.

THE WINTER'S READING.

No place or condition is so favorable for
the best and most profitable reading as is
the farm home during the long winter
evenings. The most helpful reading must
not be hastily done. To the careful reader
there seems to be too many books. We
find that the best informed are not so
many readers of many books as close
readers of a few standard authors. How
many who boast of reading a new book
each week can give a quotation from a
dozen of the books thus hastily skimmed?
Many are unable to tell in many in-
stances whether they have read the book
when asked, until the plot of the story is
given. Such reading begets slovenly
mental habits, as much as carelessness in
domestic duties will give us the slovenly
housekeeper.

Every farm home should have at least
one good magazine. This keeps the fam-
ily in touch with what is new in the lit-
erary world. There should be concert of
action in supplying reading for the com-
munity. If several families have con-
cluded to take some magazine, then ar-
ranging the reading of each should be the
business of adjoining farms should each sub-
scribe for a different one, and then ex-
change times exchange. Be prompt, and
don't keep your magazine until it is seem-
ingly out of date. If this literary ex-
change is conducted on the broad, loving
spirit of the "Golden Rule," all entering
into this plan will be helped. You will
have something to talk about other than
your own disappointments. The mind of the
man and woman of the farm home de-
lights in philosophizing, and has only to
be fed to follow its natural bent.

If the magazine can't be purchased,
there are in many city homes of your
friends magazines which can be had for
the postage. Write them for such. Even
if they are a month late the reading mat-
ter is just as valuable, and if you pay the
postage on them your city friends will not
only feel the obligation to send them, but
will read them and forward them sooner
to you.

Then, it is most important that the
reading habit becomes fixed early in life;
and young people, who have not had the
"bait" for reading cultivated, will read a
brief article such as is found in the mag-
azine, when the reading of a book would
seem to them a Herculean task. And it is
as essential that we provide brain food,
if we would develop the thoughtful, in-
telligent man, as it is that we provide food
to nourish the physical man, if we would
sustain life. Don't mentally starve the
boys and girls of the farm home, and
then wonder why they are compelled as
farmers and farmers' wives to take re-
sults in social and civil relations. Let
us find more magazines on the sitting-
room tables in the rural homes.

MRS. MARY ANDERSON.
Caldwell Co., Mo.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.

A TALK WITH COUNTRY WIFE.

Rap, rap, rap. May I come in? Thank
you, very kind. My name? Yours truly,
J. F. M.

The reason of my calling is that on
Sept. 5, "A Country Wife" called on you,
my friends. The report of her visit was
published in the RURAL WORLD of that
date, and I see that she is so dissatisfied
with her lot, that she gives "Advice to the
Girls," so I cannot help calling and having
a talk (all my own way) with "Country
Wife," the girls and the members of the
Home Circle.

May I speak to "Country Wife" in pri-
vate? No? Well, let us then have this
talk among ourselves. Ladies, sit around
table, up your knitting or fancy work.
Gentlemen, throw away that chewing gum.
Gentlemen, refrain from smoking. My
little talk will be short.

"Country Wife," take this seat by me,
as long as I cannot speak to you in pri-
vate. I am sorry, but allow me to tell
you that never yet have I seen "Advice to
the Girls" stating it would be better to
live on half rations and see some of the
world, than to be a country wife and have
plenty to eat and plenty of good work to
do. There is an old saying that the devil
finds plenty for idle hands to do. I guess
you did not fully reflect on that saying
before making it. Now, "Country Wife,"
I see that on Sunday morning, you ask to
go to church, and you are asked to "head
off" the horses. Well, what of that? You
arrive at church and have good time—
I mean that you have a hard time
listening to the country parson till one or
two o'clock. With three or four sheep
you return home and cook and sweat till
four p. m. With smiling face you invite
them in to dinner. Don't get angry, but
I will be frank with you, I am mighty
glad that I am not partaking of that din-
ner. Why? For the simple reason, if you
did not season the victuals with arsenic
you felt like doing so. The sermon you
heard a few hours before, the good you

derived, is affecting you now, as much as
water does a duck's back. "You were so
glad they came." Is that not? But then
"Country Wife," you could not be a hy-
pocrite after attending church; could you
now, honest? But, how about that bustle
—excuse me, I mean powder box or curl-
ing iron? You just look at them "while
you hunt for your hat pins and half
hands." Well, I believe it would be a
great blessing if all ladies would only look
at the powder box, instead of looking at
their good looks by dabbling powder on
their faces. A few years ago I was intro-
duced to a young damsel. She, I guess,
blew in the flour barrel, and while doing
so kept her eyes open. She was a beauty.
How I admired her affected way of clos-
ing her eyes while speaking. Poor dam-
sel, she looked—ladies, I do not mean to
be rude-like ladies.

Why pay attention to what the town-
fools say concerning the hayseeds? Bah!
whoever has 100-dollar calves need not
pay attention to their wise remarks. The
business men, those that make a town,
will doff their hats to you, tell you it is a
warm day, so dusty, etc., invite you to
call on them after the show, etc. That is
true, is it not? Why do they do so? How
about that 100-dollar calf?

Now, girls, "Country Wife" is wrong.
True, I will grant that "Life is short as
the longest," but in life we must hold to
this rule.

"Let us fill
This little interval, this pause of life,
With all the virtues we can crowd into it."

But still her advice to you does not sound
either of virtue, or of happiness. Disas-
tification with her lot is very apparent,
and the logic she draws is as follows:

I am a country wife, I am dissatisfied.
Therefore, girls, do not become a country
wife.

That is very poor logic. Jeremy Collier,
in certain of his writings, says "The ad-
vantages of life will not hold out to the
length of desire, and since they are not
big enough to satisfy, they should not be
big enough to dissatisfy." That is very
true and good logic.

Half rations is all well enough on paper;
but half rations will not satisfy the inner
self. All the sights of the world on a half-
filled stomach would prevent you appreci-
ating them, nor would your thoughts be
elevated. "Plenty to eat and plenty of
good work to do" will keep mind and body
together.

Now, girls, would you really like to be
one of those townfools? If you do, then
Walt O. K.; if you live in a city, a big
city, in the middle, tan colored shoes, standing
collar and loud necktie, with smiling face
and suave eyes, and a voice so musical
when he cries out, "Cash! Cash! One yard
of ribbon, 35c. Hurry, now, get the change
for this dime. Now, Cash, hurry, lady is
waiting." Marry that sort, girls, and I
will guarantee a written guarantee, if
you will, that you will live on half ra-
tions and see some of the world. You may
live in a little 2x4 cottage just out of
town, and all you will need to wear and
eat you will have to purchase. "Zim-
my," the dear boy, earns \$30 a month.
And it will take all of that to keep soul
and body together, even "on half ra-
tions."

What is that you say, miss? You would
not live in a town, but in a large city?
Well, O. K.; if you live in a city, a big
city, in the middle, tan colored shoes, stand-
ing collar and loud necktie, with smiling face
and suave eyes, and a voice so musical
when he cries out, "Cash! Cash! One yard
of ribbon, 35c. Hurry, now, get the change
for this dime. Now, Cash, hurry, lady is
waiting." Marry that sort, girls, and I
will guarantee a written guarantee, if
you will, that you will live on half ra-
tions and see some of the world. You may
live in a little 2x4 cottage just out of
town, and all you will need to wear and
eat you will have to purchase. "Zim-
my," the dear boy, earns \$30 a month.
And it will take all of that to keep soul
and body together, even "on half ra-
tions."

What is that you say, miss? You would
not live in a town, but in a large city?
Well, O. K.; if you live in a city, a big
city, in the middle, tan colored shoes, stand-
ing collar and loud necktie, with smiling face
and suave eyes, and a voice so musical
when he cries out, "Cash! Cash! One yard
of ribbon, 35c. Hurry, now, get the change
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town, and all you will need to wear and
eat you will have to purchase. "Zim-
my," the dear boy, earns \$30 a month.
And it will take all of that to keep soul
and body together, even "on half ra-
tions."

You see, some of the world yourself,
your joy, and dear "Zimmy" live on half
rations. But what of that? Little to do,
little to eat, and plenty to see and worry
over, but the worry is not work.

I could go on, show you the illness that
befell that baby on account of the lack of
pure, fresh air, "Zimmy's" illness, the
lack of those 35c. misery, death. But
enough, you girls know better, at any rate
I want to believe that no American coun-
try lass does not know better.

No, girls, especially you, fair country
ladies, let not the so-called finery of the
town people allure you away from your
natural surroundings. If you were born
or raised in the country, wed the hardy
son of the soil. Be a country wife. You
will then live on "plenty to eat and plenty
of good work to do." Your children will
be brought up in the midst of nature.
Teach them to love nature, and they will
thrive as the "unwedged and gnarled
oak," a credit to you and our country's
pride.

Well, I must leave. I thank you all for
your kind reception. Good day! My how
that does glad! 'Twas naught; the
wind that it so. Well, never mind, I bow
to you and bid you all a kind farewell.

Barry Co., Mo. J. F. M.

THE CELLAR.

After your cellar is cleaned, if there is
the least dampness, use unslacked lime to
absorb the moisture. Place a chunk here
and there about the cellar.

It is a good plan to whitewash the walls
and ceiling, making the whitewash yellow
with copperas, and add a little salt.

Another good way to have a sweet cellar
is to close the cellar and burn sulphur in
it three or four times a year.

A clean, dry cellar is essential to health.

A BICYCLIST'S EXPERIENCE.

W. F. Young, my ankle, which I so se-
verely strained while riding my bicycle, is
entirely well, and I think strong as ever.
Your Absorbine did its work immediately.
I suffered two weeks, applying every kind
of liniment I knew without result. Your
Absorbine brought me out in three days.
I want another bottle in case of emer-
gency.

C. L. PIERCE.
New Britain, Conn.

"SCHOOL KEEPS."

By James Jeffrey Roche.
Do you think it is "splendid to be a man
and done with the books and school,"
my boy?
Ah, but school keeps on after youth is
gone.
Under a harder rule, my boy.

Our teacher's name is Experience;
His price of tuition is high, my boy.
We can skip if we please, but he always
sees,
And lays it on till we cry, my boy.

How long the term shall be for each
We know nothing at all about, my boy;
And school is always open to teach.
But the scholars keep dropping out, my
boy.

Some get prizes, and many blanks.
The prizes are mighty few, my boy.
But the one most envied in all our ranks
Would be quick to change with you, my
boy.

Wisdom and wealth are prizes rare
With which no one would dispense, my
boy;
But the rich and the sage would swap for
your age
All of their dollars and sense, my boy.

Don't envy the great who rides in state
Down the middle of life's broad road,
my boy;
The black imp, Care, is behind there,
And his steed carries double load, my
boy.

Old Vanderbilts, with fourteen cooks
To see that his dinners are right, my
boy,
Would pitch cooks and wine to the dogs,
to dine
On a crust with your appetite, my boy.

The sun is shining upon your face;
Our shadows are all before, my boy;
And they lengthen out with every pace—
Soon they will fall no more, my boy.

Harvest the sunshine in your heart,
Gather its heat and light, my boy;
You'll want it when the shadows fall,
And you feel the chill of night, my boy.

A NEW RESPONSIBILITY.

Our readers of the Home Circle will re-
joice with our correspondent, Say, of
Wildwood Farm, in the advent of another
little son in her home. The little darling
brings with it much of joy, and with every
added comes new responsibility; and to
rightly train a boy for life's duties is
a responsibility, but we feel sure that in
the Wildwood Farm home that this little
life will be trained with loving care, not
to be only great but good. Goodness is
greatness.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.

GOING TO MEETING.

If my highest pleasure comes from
spiritual exaltation, then we ought to be
ready for every good word and work. A
new church was built in this rural dis-
trict. After Rev. Brown and other emi-
nent divines had come and dedicated it,
a protracted meeting was held. A most ex-
cellent minister was engaged to hold a
series of meetings. Now, as farmer folks
are almost always "using the horses" to
plow for corn, wheat or something else, I
went away to the pasture with an ear of
corn and a bridle, and soon brought "ev-
er" Lib" down to the lot. I saddled her,
and mounted and was off to meeting. The
next day I did the same, going by a farm
home on business. The farmer's wife re-
marked that she would like to go to church,
but had no way—there were
"using the horses." I said, "You just get
an old Lib with me; she will carry us
safely over." The invitation was ac-
cepted and we were off for the meeting,
verifying the old adage, "Where there is
a will there is a way."

Our youngest son and only bread-win-
ner was a little more than 12 years of
age when his father died. He is the
weight of the farm business on his shoul-
ders. I notice that he is a close reader
of the RURAL WORLD. I notice, too, a
stack of oats close to the stable door, and
many shocks of fodder that were made
from corn that had been sown in the
orchard, close to the same barn. I think
from the good preparations that Emmet is
going to have better success saving the
lambs than he had before he took so
many useful lessons from the RURAL
WORLD; thanks to the grand old paper
that gives good instruction to our orphan
farmer boys. It is truly a blessing since
father's counsel is no more.

Next week is "street fair" in the village.
I'll send my turkeys. If I get the pre-
mium, as I did last year, I will send an
advertisement to the RURAL WORLD.

Mrs. Emma See Roberts attended the
dedication and made us a pleasant visit.
I enjoy Lily's letters so much. She says
she is getting old; she must have had that
fine picture made when she was young.

I lately have sent the RURAL WORLD
to my second son. He and his wife ap-
preciate it, and thanked me many times for
the gift. I also sent it to a brother and
sister in Washington state.

Montgomery Co., Mo. MRS. A. PO.

LINIMENT.

OPIMUM OINTMENT.—Three ounces
each of tincture of opium, camphorated
oil and borax water.

TURPENTINE LINIMENT.—Half a
pint of turpentine, half a pint of apple
vinegar, and one-fourth of a pint of am-
monia. Bottle, stop secure. When ready
to apply, pour out a little of the mixture
and the beaten yolk of an egg and mix
well.

MAGNETIC OINTMENT.—Melt one
half pound of fresh lard, and one-fourth
pound of bees-wax and resin together;
add two ounces of powdered borax. Mix
well and pour into a tin box.

SALVE FOR WOUNDS.—Take one pint
of olive oil, half an ounce of bees-wax
and resin each. Melt, add a tablespoon-
ful of lard, an ounce each of camphor and
powdered borax.

JAMESTOWN WEED SALVE.—Take
the brown or ripe seed of the weed, and
boil it in lard, strain while hot; put in a
little tin box; use for sores and burns.

LIP SALVE.—Take four parts glycerine
to one of tincture of benzoin. Mix; add half
an ounce of white wax and ten drops of
strong solution of borax.—Eliza R. Park-
er.

Garland Stoves and Ranges.

All styles and sizes.
Prices from \$5 to \$50.

Awarded First Prize Paris Exposition 1900
OVER ALL THE WORLD.

Poultry Yard.

MISSOURI POULTRY ASSOCIATION.
E. E. Coddington, President, Sedalia, Mo.;
Mrs. E. A. Cress, Secretary, Carrollton,
Mo.

MISSOURI POULTRY MEETINGS AND
SHOWS.

State poultry meeting and show at Fay-
ette, Mo., December 19-24, 1900. Mrs. E.
A. Cress, Carrollton, Mo., secretary.
North Missouri Poultry Show at Kirks-
ville, Mo., December 2-7, 1900. F. M. Buck-
ingham, Kirksville, Mo., secretary.
Grand River Valley Poultry Show at
Albany, Mo., November 19-24, 1900. R. R.
French, Ford City, Mo., secretary.

TANK FOR WATERING POULTRY.

Joseph Ray of Emery, Ill., has been
granted a patent on a tank for watering
poultry that seems to us to be a good
thing. It is made in two parts, and in
varying sizes from one holding one or two
gallons, up to one holding a barrel or
more. The bottom portion of the tank is
a low and comparatively broad receptacle
say four inches deep, with vertical sides.
These sides have a number of outward
extending juts or bows of the form of a
half cone inverted and open at the top.
These form compartments from which
the poultry may drink. The cover is of
the same dimensions as the tank, and also
has vertical sides. Inverted V-shaped
notches are cut in the lower edge of the
sides of the cover at points where, when
the cover is put on the tank, the notches
will coincide with the juts of the tank.
Thus, when water is put in the tank and
the cover put in place the poultry have
access to the water through the juts or
bows, and the inverted V-shaped notches
in the sides. The cover protects the water
from dirt and keeps the poultry out of
the tank. We would think poultry raisers
would find it a very convenient means of
supplying their stock with water.

The patent was allowed August 28, 1900.
Mr. Ray, who is a busy farmer, would
like to sell it.

THE MISSOURI POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

The September crop report bulletin is-
sued by the Missouri State Board of Ag-
riculture, contains, in addition to a month-
ly crop report, premium list of all in-
formation pertaining to the show that will
be held at Fayette, Mo., December 19-24,
1900.

GRAND RIVER VALLEY POULTRY
AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The Grand
River Valley Poultry and Pet Stock As-
sociation will hold its first annual show
at Albany, Mo., November 19-24, 1900. C.
H. Rhodes, of Topeka, Kas., will be the
judge. Premium list will be sent to ap-
plicants as soon as it is ready.

R. R. FRENCH, Secretary.
Ford City, Mo.

NORTH MISSOURI POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Please an-
nounce that the North Missouri Poultry
Association will hold its next show in
Kirksville, Mo., December 2-7, 1900. This
will be during the week preceding that
during which the State Association holds
its show and meeting at Fayette, Mo.
Cash premiums will be offered on entries
of all the leading varieties. For catalogue
and information send to the undersigned.
F. M. BUCKINGHAM, Secretary.
Kirksville, Mo.

A REMEDY FOR LICE.

Editor RURAL WORLD: "Martha," in
RURAL WORLD of September 12, com-
plains of lice on poultry and lack of reme-
dies. For several years I have used one
during which the week preceding that
during which the State Association holds
its show and meeting at Fayette, Mo.
Cash premiums will be offered on entries
of all the leading varieties. For catalogue
and information send to the undersigned.
F. M. BUCKINGHAM, Secretary.
Kirksville, Mo.

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F. M. BUCKINGHAM, Secretary.
Kirksville, Mo

1900. THE BIGGEST, BRIGHTEST AND BEST! 1900.

THE GREAT ST. LOUIS FAIR—FAIR GROUNDS!

40th ANNUAL FAIR—OPENS OCTOBER 1, CLOSES OCTOBER 6.

The greatest, most comprehensive and most attractive annual fair on earth. Competition open to the world. Space and entries free. The liberal premium list more liberal than ever this year. One fare round trip on all railroads, made especially for the Great St. Louis Fair.

The all-powerful magnet of Fair Week, that attracts hundreds of thousands of visitors to St. Louis, where a royal welcome awaits all who will come to enjoy the manifold attractions of the Great St. Louis Fair, combined with St. Louis's proverbial hospitality so lavishly displayed in her fall festivities.

MAGNIFICENT AGGREGATION OF BRILLIANT FEATURES THIS YEAR

The most elaborate and extensive exhibits in Agriculture, Horticulture, Machinery, Farm Implements, Dairy Products, Fruits, Vegetables and the most artistic displays ever seen of woman's work in the Textile Department.

The leading LIVE STOCK SHOW OF AMERICA, bringing in direct competition the choicest blooded stock of the leading breeders of this or any other country.

The Poultry Show is conceded the most attractive and thoroughly representative in the world. There will be 6,000 birds of high feather on exhibition.

The leading manufacturers of all character of agricultural implements will have an impressive display of their new and improved machinery and most modern devices.

ROBERT AULL, President.

THE HORSE SHOW

Will have the largest number of rings, the brightest features and the most liberal prizes ever offered at any fair. This year it will be a world-beater.

The carriage department will have vehicles of all character, design and manufacture from Main to Manila. The entries are nearly double those of previous years—a record which speaks for itself.

Note the magnitude, magnificence and magnetism of the special attractions this glorious year of 1900.

A myriad of high-class events.

Four days' Grand Trotting Meeting, beginning Tuesday, October 2, and closing Friday, October 5, on the unsurprisingly beautiful mile course. The fastest harness horses in the West will compete.

SPECIAL

Match race for \$5,000.00, between the celebrated and popular stallion, Joe Patchen, record 2:01½, and the phenomenal California pacer, Anaconda, record 2:02½, will take place on mile track, either Wednesday or "Big Thursday" of Fair Week.

ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY.

Grand International contest for the championship of the world, Motor Cycles and Motor Tricycles, between the champion of France, Mons. Albert Champion and Kenneth A. Skinner, of Boston, champion of America.

One mile, five mile and twenty-five mile races, on the mile track. These machines are whirlwinds of speed, and last week at Chicago made a mile in 1 minute 6 seconds. There will also be a mile race between Mons. Albert Champion and a thoroughbred race horse, the horse to receive a start of about one-eighth of a mile.

These novel, interesting and speedy contests will take place Wednesday, October 3, and "Big Thursday" October 4. Interstate Automobile race between Buffalo and St. Louis machines, fifteen miles, on the mile track.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, TIME-HONORED CHILDREN'S DAY. ALL CHILDREN ADMITTED FREE.

>>>GENERAL ADMISSION 50 CENTS.<<<

A SPLENDID ARRAY OF

AMPHITHEATER ATTRACTIONS

The world-famous St. Belmos in their matchless aerial act and daring mid-air leaps through a heart of fifteen daggers and electric fires. The most marvelous trapeze acts of the age.

Rao and Benedetto, the greatest artists of the world, in their novel, thrilling and fascinating revolving ladder acts. A sight of a lifetime.

In the Kinetoscope building will be exhibited Sager's magnificent collection of moving pictures, embracing the only views of the recent Galveston disaster, scenes in the Chinese War, panoramic views of recent Naval engagements and scenes at the Paris Exposition, and for the first time here, pictures of the recent Sharkey-Ruhlin fight.

Professor John E. Baldwin, the celebrated balloonist, who represented the United States Government at Cuba during the recent Spanish War, will give the greatest exhibition of balloon ascensions and parachute leaps ever seen. He reaches an altitude of from three to five thousand feet and performs daring feats in mid-air on a trapeze bar. His act is the most sensational and daring ever undertaken by a human being. He gives a balloon battle, a most novel and realistic spectacle.

JOS. A. MURPHY, Secretary.

The Markets

WHEAT, on track—Lower and dull. No. 2 red at 74½¢ delivered this side (mainly at 74½¢). No. 2 red at 74½¢ delivered this side and at 74½¢ to 75¢. No. 4 at range of 71¢ to 72½¢ (fancy, 73½¢) delivered. No. 2 hard at 72½¢ delivered. No. 3 hard, choice at 72½¢ and on p. t. delivered. CORN, on track—Nos. 2 mixed and white 4¢ better demand fair for former, but white slow. No. 2 mixed, 40¢ delivered. No. 2 yellow, 40¢ delivered. No. 2 white, 42¢ delivered. No. 3 white, 41¢ delivered. OATS, on track—White stronger—in demand. Mixed better. No. 2 mixed, 23½¢ to 24¢—selections, 23½¢ to 24¢. No. 2 mixed, 23½¢ to 24¢ delivered nominal. No. 4 mixed, 21½¢ delivered nominal. No. 2 Northern mixed, 23¢. No. 2 white, 23½¢ to 24¢—fancy clipped, 24¢. No. 3 white, 23½¢ to 24¢. No. 4 white, 24¢ delivered—selections more. RYE—No. 2 steady at 54¢ delivered. MILLFEED—Firm, but offerings, both spot and to come in, are small. While the demand is excellent. Bran quotable East St. Louis at 70¢ in large and 71¢ in small sals, and 69½¢ in bulk; sals. mixed feed at 70½¢. At country points bran sold at 70¢. This side, bran at 68¢ and shorts at 70¢. At mill bran jobs at 72¢ and shorts at 70¢.

PRICES ON CHANGE.

The following tables show the range of prices in futures and cash grain:

Wheat	Closed Saturday	Range	Closed Sunday
Sept.	74½	74½-75	74½
Oct.	73½	73½-74	73½
Nov.	72½	72½-73	72½
Dec.	71½	71½-72	71½
Jan.	70½	70½-71	70½
Feb.	69½	69½-70	69½
Mar.	68½	68½-69	68½
Apr.	67½	67½-68	67½
May	66½	66½-67	66½
June	65½	65½-66	65½
July	64½	64½-65	64½
Aug.	63½	63½-64	63½
Sept.	62½	62½-63	62½
Oct.	61½	61½-62	61½
Nov.	60½	60½-61	60½
Dec.	59½	59½-60	59½
Jan.	58½	58½-59	58½
Feb.	57½	57½-58	57½
Mar.	56½	56½-57	56½
Apr.	55½	55½-56	55½
May	54½	54½-55	54½
June	53½	53½-54	53½
July	52½	52½-53	52½
Aug.	51½	51½-52	51½
Sept.	50½	50½-51	50½
Oct.	49½	49½-50	49½
Nov.	48½	48½-49	48½
Dec.	47½	47½-48	47½
Jan.	46½	46½-47	46½
Feb.	45½	45½-46	45½
Mar.	44½	44½-45	44½
Apr.	43½	43½-44	43½
May	42½	42½-43	42½
June	41½	41½-42	41½
July	40½	40½-41	40½
Aug.	39½	39½-40	39½
Sept.	38½	38½-39	38½
Oct.	37½	37½-38	37½
Nov.	36½	36½-37	36½
Dec.	35½	35½-36	35½
Jan.	34½	34½-35	34½
Feb.	33½	33½-34	33½
Mar.	32½	32½-33	32½
Apr.	31½	31½-32	31½
May	30½	30½-31	30½
June	29½	29½-30	29½
July	28½	28½-29	28½
Aug.	27½	27½-28	27½
Sept.	26½	26½-27	26½
Oct.	25½	25½-26	25½
Nov.	24½	24½-25	24½
Dec.	23½	23½-24	23½
Jan.	22½	22½-23	22½
Feb.	21½	21½-22	21½
Mar.	20½	20½-21	20½
Apr.	19½	19½-20	19½
May	18½	18½-19	18½
June	17½	17½-18	17½
July	16½	16½-17	16½
Aug.	15½	15½-16	15½
Sept.	14½	14½-15	14½
Oct.	13½	13½-14	13½
Nov.	12½	12½-13	12½
Dec.	11½	11½-12	11½
Jan.	10½	10½-11	10½
Feb.	9½	9½-10	9½
Mar.	8½	8½-9	8½
Apr.	7½	7½-8	7½
May	6½	6½-7	6½
June	5½	5½-6	5½
July	4½	4½-5	4½
Aug.	3½	3½-4	3½
Sept.	2½	2½-3	2½
Oct.	1½	1½-2	1½
Nov.	½	½-1	½

WHEAT.

No. 2 red	74½	74½-75	74½
No. 2 red	74½	74½-75	74½
No. 2 winter	72	72-73	72
No. 2 hard	72	72-73	72
No. 3 hard	71	71-72	71
No. 4 hard	70	70-71	70
No. 5 hard	69	69-70	69
No. 6 hard	68	68-69	68
No. 7 hard	67	67-68	67
No. 8 hard	66	66-67	66
No. 9 hard	65	65-66	65
No. 10 hard	64	64-65	64
No. 11 hard	63	63-64	63
No. 12 hard	62	62-63	62
No. 13 hard	61	61-62	61
No. 14 hard	60	60-61	60
No. 15 hard	59	59-60	59
No. 16 hard	58	58-59	58
No. 17 hard	57	57-58	57
No. 18 hard	56	56-57	56
No. 19 hard	55	55-56	55
No. 20 hard	54	54-55	54
No. 21 hard	53	53-54	53
No. 22 hard	52	52-53	52
No. 23 hard	51	51-52	51
No. 24 hard	50	50-51	50
No. 25 hard	49	49-50	49
No. 26 hard	48	48-49	48
No. 27 hard	47	47-48	47
No. 28 hard	46	46-47	46
No. 29 hard	45	45-46	45
No. 30 hard	44	44-45	44
No. 31 hard	43	43-44	43
No. 32 hard	42	42-43	42
No. 33 hard	41	41-42	41
No. 34 hard	40	40-41	40
No. 35 hard	39	39-40	39
No. 36 hard	38	38-39	38
No. 37 hard	37	37-38	37
No. 38 hard	36	36-37	36
No. 39 hard	35	35-36	35
No. 40 hard	34	34-35	34
No. 41 hard	33	33-34	33
No. 42 hard	32	32-33	32
No. 43 hard	31	31-32	31
No. 44 hard	30	30-31	30
No. 45 hard	29	29-30	29
No. 46 hard	28	28-29	28
No. 47 hard	27	27-28	27
No. 48 hard	26	26-27	26
No. 49 hard	25	25-26	25
No. 50 hard	24	24-25	24
No. 51 hard	23	23-24	23
No. 52 hard	22	22-23	22
No. 53 hard	21	21-22	21
No. 54 hard	20	20-21	20
No. 55 hard	19	19-20	19
No. 56 hard	18	18-19	18
No. 57 hard	17	17-18	17
No. 58 hard	16	16-17	16
No. 59 hard	15	15-16	15
No. 60 hard	14	14-15	14
No. 61 hard	13	13-14	13
No. 62 hard	12	12-13	12
No. 63 hard	11	11-12	11
No. 64 hard	10	10-11	10
No. 65 hard	9	9-10	9
No. 66 hard	8	8-9	8
No. 67 hard	7	7-8	7
No. 68 hard	6	6-7	6
No. 69 hard	5	5-6	5
No. 70 hard	4	4-5	4
No. 71 hard	3	3-4	3
No. 72 hard	2	2-3	2
No. 73 hard	1	1-2	1
No. 74 hard	0	0-1	0

WHEAT.

No. 2 red	74½	74½-75	74½
No. 2 red	74½	74½-75	74½
No. 2 winter	72	72-73	72
No. 2 hard	72	72-73	72
No. 3 hard	71	71-72	71
No. 4 hard	70	70-71	70
No. 5 hard	69	69-70	69
No. 6 hard	68	68-69	68
No. 7 hard	67	67-68	67
No. 8 hard	66	66-67	66
No. 9 hard	65	65-66	65
No. 10 hard	64	64-65	64
No. 11 hard	63	63-64	63
No. 12 hard	62	62-63	62
No. 13 hard	61	61-62	61
No. 14 hard	60	60-61	60
No. 15 hard	59	59-60	59
No. 16 hard	58	58-59	58
No. 17 hard	57	57-58	57
No. 18 hard	56	56-57	56
No. 19 hard	55	55-56	55
No. 20 hard	54	54-55	54
No. 21 hard	53	53-54	53
No. 22 hard	52	52-53	52
No. 23 hard	51	51-52	51
No. 24 hard	50	50-51	50
No. 25 hard	49	49-50	49
No. 26 hard	48	48-49	48
No. 27 hard	47	47-48	47
No. 28 hard	46	46-47	46
No. 29 hard	45	45-46	45
No. 30 hard	44	44-45	44
No. 31 hard	43	43-44	43
No. 32 hard	42	42-43	42
No. 33 hard	41	41-42	41
No. 34 hard	40	40-41	40
No. 35 hard	39	39-40	39
No. 36 hard	38	38-39	38
No. 37 hard	37	37-38	37
No. 38 hard	36	36-37	36
No. 39 hard	35	35-36	35
No. 40 hard	34	34-35	34
No. 41 hard	33	33-34	33
No. 42 hard	32	32-33	32
No. 43 hard	31	31-32	31
No. 44 hard	30	30-31	30
No. 45 hard	29	29-30	29
No. 46 hard	28	28-29	28
No. 47 hard	27	27-28	27
No. 48 hard	26	26-27	26
No. 49 hard	25	25-26	25
No. 50 hard	24	24-25	24
No. 51 hard	23	23-24	23
No. 52 hard	22	22-23	22
No. 53 hard	21	21-22	21
No. 54 hard	20	20-21	20
No. 55 hard	19	19-20	19
No. 56 hard	18	18-19	18
No. 57 hard	17	17-18	17
No. 58 hard	16	16-17	16
No. 59 hard	15	15-16	15
No. 60 hard	14	14-15	14
No. 61 hard	13	13-14	13
No. 62 hard	12	12-13	12
No. 63 hard	11	11-12	11
No. 64 hard	10	10-11	10
No. 65 hard	9	9-10	9
No. 66 hard	8	8-9	8
No. 67 hard	7	7-8	7
No. 68 hard	6	6-7	6
No. 69 hard	5	5-6	5
No. 70 hard	4	4-5	4
No. 71 hard	3	3-4	3
No. 72 hard	2	2-3	2
No. 73 hard	1	1-2	1
No. 74 hard	0	0-1	0

WHEAT.

No. 2 red	74½	74½-75	74½
No. 2 red	74½	74½-75	74½
No. 2 winter	72	72-73	72
No. 2 hard	72	72-73	72
No. 3 hard	71	71-72	71
No. 4 hard	70	70-71	70
No. 5 hard	69	69-70	69
No. 6 hard	68	68-69	68
No. 7 hard	67	67-68	67
No. 8 hard	66	66-67	66
No. 9 hard	65	65-66	65